forces under my command, consequent upon the About the 15th of December last I received information of an attempt to excite the people of this Territory against the American Government. This rebellion was headed Thomas Ortiz and Diego Archuleia. An officer, formerly in the Mexican service was seized, and on his person was found a list of all the disbanded Mexican sol-diers in the vicinity of Santa Fe. Many other persons supposed to be implicated, were arrested, and a full investigation proved that many of the most influential persens in the northern part of this Territory were engaged in the rebellion. All attempts to arrest Ortiz and Archuleta proved unsuccessful, and these rebels have without doubt,

After the arrest above mentioned and the flight of Ortiz and Archaleta, the rebellion appeared to be suppressed; but this appearance was decep-

On the 14th of January, Gov. Bent left this city for Taos. On the 19th of the same month, this valuable officer, together with five other persons, were seized at Don Fernando de Taos by the Pueblos and Mexicans, and murdered in the on the same day, seven Americans were murdered at the Arroya Honda, and two others on the Rio Colorado. The names of the unfortunate persons thus brutally butchered are as follows:

AT DON FERNANDO DE TAOS.—Charles Bent, governor; Stephen Lee, sherid; James W. Leal, circuit attorney; Cornelio Vigil, (a Mexican,) prefect; Narcissus Beaubien, (son of the circuit judge;) Parbleau Harvinieah, (a Mexican.) AT THE ARROYA HONDO. - Simeon Turley, Albert Turbush, William Haifield, Louis Tolque, Peter Robert, Joseph Marshall, William Austin.

AT THE RIO COLORADO -- Mark Head, William Harwood, It appeared to be the object of the insurrectionists to put to death every American and every Mexican who had accepted office under the Ame-

News of these events reached me on the 20th of January; and letters from the rebels, calling upon the inhabitants of the Rio Abajo for aid, were intercepted. It was now ascertained that the enemy was approaching this city, and that their force was continually being increased by the inhabitants of the towns along their line of

In order to prevent the enemy from receiving any further reinforcements in that manner, I determined to meet them as soon as possible. Supposing that the detachment of the necessar troops would weaken the garrison of Santa Fe too much, I immediately ordered up from Alburquerque Maj. Edmonson, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, and Capt. Burgwin, with their respective commands, directing Capt. Burgwin to leave one company of dragoons at this post, and to join me with the other. Maj. Edmonson was directed to remain in Santa Fe. Maj. Ed-

Capt. Giddings, company A 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, was also ordered to join me with his company, upon the arrival of Capt. Burgwin.

Leaving Lieut. Col. Willock in command of this post, on the 23d of January I marched from this place at the head of companies D, Capt. Mc-Millen, K, Capt. Williams, L, Capt. Slack, M, Capt. Halley, and N, Capt. Barber, of the 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, Capt. Angney's battalion of infantry, and a company of Santa Fe volunteers, commanded by Captain St. Vrain. I also took with me four mountain how-itzers, which I placed under the command of Lt. A. B. Dyer, of the ordnance. My whole force composed three hundred and fifty-three rank and file, and, with the exception of Capt. St. Vrain's company, were all dismounted. On the march Capt. Williams was taken sick, and the command of company K devolved upon Lieut. B. F. White. On the 24th of January, at half-past 1, p. m., our advance [Capt. St. Vrain's company] discovered the enemy in considerable force near the town of Canada, their position at that time being in the valley bordering the Rio Del Norte. Preparations were immediately made by me to attack them; and it became necessary for the troops to march more rapidly than the ammunition and provision wagons could travel, in order to prevent the escape of the enemy, or to trustrate them in any attempt they might make to occupy commanding positions. As I entered the valley, I discovered them beyond the creek on which the three arrang houses at the basis of the hills. My fire of balle was toun-diately formed—the artillest consisting of four 12-pounders mountain howitzers, being thrown forward on the left flank and beyond the creek, the dismounted men occurdegree, protected by the high bund bank or the left flank or the fire of the anemy north the fire of the stream from the fire of the enemy, until the wa-agon train could be brought up. The artillery opened on the houses occupied by the enemy, and on the more distant height, on which alone the guns could be brought to bear. The enemy, dis covering the wagons to be more than a mile in the rear, sent a large party to cut them off; and it became necessary to detach Captain St. Vrain's company for their protection. This service was rendered in the most satisfactory manner. So soon as the wagon train had been brought up, I ordered Captain Anguey to charge with his bat-talion of infantry, and dislodge the enemy from the house opposite the right flank, and from which a warm fire was being poured on us. This was done in the most gallant manner. A charge was then ordered to be made upon all the points occupied by the enemy in any force. Capt. Angney, with his command, supported by Lieut. White's company, charged up one hill, while Captain St. Vrain's company turned the same, in order to cut off the enemy, when in retreat. The artillery, supported by Capts. McMillen, Barber, and Slack, with their respective companies, at the same time took possession of some houses (enclosed by a strong corial densely wooded with truit-trees, from which a brisk fire was kept up by the enemy,) and of the heights beyond them. Capt. Halley's comof the league to support Capt. Angney. In a few minutes my troops had dislodged the enemy at all points, and they were flying in every direction. The nature of the ground rendered pursuit hopeless; and it being near night, I ordered the troops to take up quarters in the town. The number of the enemy was about 1500. Lieut, Irvine was wounded. In the charge my loss was two killed and six wounded. Of the killed, one was a teamster, who volunteered in Capt. Angney's company. The loss of the enemy was thirty-six.

Leaving a strong guard in town, I marched in pursuit of them; but they were so shy, and re-treated so rapidly, that, finding it impossible to get near them, I returned to town.

While at Canada a number of the horses be longing to Captain Slack's company were brought in by Lieutenant Holcomb.

(I think not less than 400) on the distant heights.

On the 27th, I advanced up the Rio del Norte as far as Luceros, where, early on the 28th, I was joined by Captain Burgwin, commanding company G 1st dragoons, and company A 21 regi-ment Missouri mounted volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Boone. Captain Burgwin's command was dismounted, and great credit is due to him and his officers and men for the rapidity with which a march so long and arduous was performed. At the same time Lieutenant Wilson, 1st dragoons, who had volunteered his services, came up with a 6-pounder, which had been sent for from Canada.

My whole force now comprised 479 rank and e. On the 29th I marched to La Joya, where learned that a party of sixty or eighty of the enemy had posted themselves on the steep slopes of the mountains which rise on each side of the cannon, or gorge, which leads to Embudo. Finding the road by Embudo impracticable for artillery or wagons, I detached Captain Burgwin in that direction, with his own company of dragoons and the companies commanded by Capt. St. Vrain and Lieut. White. This detachment comprised 180 rank and file.

By my permission Adjutant R. Walker, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, accompanied Capt. Burgwin.—Lieut. Wilson, 1st dragoons, also volunteered his services as a private in Captain St. Vrain's company.

Cap. Burgwin, pushing forward, discovered the

marching abreast.

The rapid slopes of the mountains rendered the d respectively by Lieut. White, 2d re-Lieuts. McIlvaine and Taylor, 1st dragoons.— These parties ascended the hills rapidly and the enemy soon began to retire in the direction of Embudo bounding along the steep and rugged sides of the mountains with a speed that defied pursuit. The firing at the pass of Embudo had been heard at La Joya, and Capt. Slack, with twenty-five mounted men, had been immediately despatched thither. He now arrived and sender-

meeting him with a white flag. Our loss in this action was one man killed, and one severely wounded, both belonging to Capt. St. Vrain's company. The loss of the enemy was about twenty killed and sixty wounded.

Thus ended the battle of the pass of Embudo.

On the 30th, Capt. Burgwin marched to Trampas, where he was directed to await the arrival of the main body, which, on account of the artillery and wagons, was forced to pursue a more uthern route. On the 31st I reached Trampas; and being joined by Capt. Burgwin, marched on to Chamisal with the whole command. On the 1st of February we reached the summit of the Taos mountain, which was covered with snow to or 200 yards from the houses occupied by Taos mountain, which was covered with snow to the depth of two feet; and on the 2d, quartered at a small village called Rio Chicito, in the entrance of the valley of Taos. The marches of the 1st and 2d were through deep snow. Many of the men were frost-bitten, and all were very much jaded with the exercions necessary to travel over unbeaten roads, being marched in front of the it a place of great strength, being surrounded by adobe walls and strong pickets. Within the enarose two large building of irregular pyramidal form to the height of seven or eight stories. Each of these buildings was capable of sheltering five or six hundred men. Besides these, there were many smaller buildings, and the large church of the town was situated in the northwestern angle, a small passage being left between it and the outer wall. The exterior wall and all the enclosed buildings were pierced for tides. The town was admirably calculated for defence, every point of the exterior walls and pickets being flanked by some projecting building, as will be seen from the enclosed drawing.

After having reconnoitred the town, I selected the Western flank of the Church as the point of attack; and about 2 o'clock, P. M., Lieutenant

Dyer was ordered to open his battery at the distance of about 250 yards. A fire was kept up by the 6-pounder and the howitzers for about two hours and a half, when, as the ammunition wagon had not yet come up, and the troops were suffering from cold and fatigue, I returned to

Don Fernando. Early on the morning of the 4th, I again advanced upon Pueblo. Posting the Dragoons under Captain Burgwin, about 260 yards from the Western flank of the Church, I ordered the mounted men under Captains St. Vrain and Slack to a position on the opposite side if the town, whence they could discover and intercept any fugitives who might attempt to escape towards the mountains, or in the direction of Don Fernando. The residue of the troops took ground about 300 yards from the Northern wall. Here, too, Lieutenant Dyer established himself with the 6-pounder and two howitzers, while Lieutenant Hassendaubel, of Major Clark's battaiion light artillery, remained with Burgwin, in command of two howitzers. By this arrangement a cross fire was obtained, sweeping the front and Eastern flank of the Church.

All these arrangements having been made, the batteries opened upon the town at 9 o'clock, A. M. At 11 o'clock, finding it impossible to breach the walls of the church with the 6-pounder and howitzers, I determined to storm that building. At a signal Capt. Burgwin, (1st regiment U. S. dragoons,) at the head of his own company, and that of Capt. McMillan, (of the volunteers,) charged the western flank of the church, while Capt. Angney, infantry battalion, and Capt. Barber, and Lieut. Boon, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, charged the northern wall. As soon as the troops above mentioned had es tablished themselves under the western wall of the church, axes were used in the attempt to breach it; and, a temporary ladder having been made, the roof was fired. About this time Capt Burgwin, at the head of a small party, left the co ver afforded by the flanks of the church, and penetrating into the corral in front of that building endeavored to force the door. In this exposed si tuation, Captain Burgwin received a severe wound, which deprived me of his valuable services, and of which he died on the seventh inst.— Lieuts. McIlvaine, 1st U. S. dragoons, and Royall and Lackland, 2d regiment mounted volunteers, accompanied Capt. Burgwin into the cor-ral; but the attempt on the church door proved fruitless, and they were compelled to retire be-hind the wall. In the meantime small holes had been cut into the western wall, and shells were thrown in by hand, doing good execution. The town is situated, and in full possession of the heights commanding the road to Canada, and of Wilson, who, at the distrince of two hundred The enemy during all this time kept un a de-structive fire upon our troops. About half, past three o'clock the 6-pounder was run up within sixty yards of the church, and after breach. The gun was now run up within ten yards of the wall—a shell was thrown in—three rounds of grape were poured into the breach. The storming party—among whom were Lieut Dyer of the ordnance, and Lieuts. Wilson and Taylor, 1st dragoons, entered and took possession of the church without opposition. The in terior was filled with dense smoke, but for which circumstance our storming party would have

suffered great loss. A few of the enemy were seen in the gallery where an open door admitted the air, but they retired without firing a gun. The troops left to support the battery on the north were now ordered to the charge on that side. The enemy abandoned the western part of the town. Many took refuge in the large houses on the east, while others endea-tored to escape toward the mountain. These lat-ter were pursued by the mounted men under Cap-tains Slack and St. Vrain, who killed fifty-one of them, only two or three men escaping. It was now night, and our troops were quietly quartered in the houses which the enemy had abandoned. On the next morning the enemy sued for peace, and thinking the severe loss they had sustained would prove a salutary lesson, I granted their supplication, on the condition that they should deliver up to me Tomas-one of their principal men—who had instigated and been actively en-gaged in the murder of Governor Bent and others. The number of the enemy at the battle of Pueblo

Of these about one hundred and fifty were killed —wounded not known. Our own loss was seven killed and forty-five wounded. Many of the wounded have since died. The principal leaders in this insurrection were Tatova, Pablo Chavis, Pablo Montoya, Cortez, and Tomas, Puebla Indians. Of these, Tatoya was killed at Canada; Chavis was killed at killed; wounded not ascertained. The next morn-Pueble; Montoya was hanged at Don Fernands ing the enemy showed themselves in some force on the seventh instant and Tomas was shot by a private while in the guard-room at the latter town. Cortez is still at large. This person was at the head of the robels in the valley of the Mora. For the operations in that quar e , I refer you to the subjoined letters from Captains Hen ley, separate battalion Missouri mounted volun-teers, and Murp'sy, of the infantry, and Lieu-

de Taos was be ween six and seven hundred -

McRamey, second regiment Missouri mounted volunteers. In the battles of Canada, Embudo, and Pueblo de Taos, the officers and men behaved admirably. Where all conducted themselves gallantia-bly. Where all conducted themselves gallantial I consider it improper to distinguish individuals, as such discrimination might operate prejudicial-ly against the just claims of others.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, you bedient servant, STERLING PRICE, obedient servant, STERLING PRICE, Colonel commanding the Army in New Mexico. The ADJUTANT GENERAL Of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Extract of a Letter, dated SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 17, 1847. My Dear Colonel :- As the events of the las few months in this territory are calculated to create some interest in the States, I have thought i might be interesting to you to have a detailed account of the same from one personally acquainted with many of the facts. The entrance of our troops into the country without being in the least resisted, led almost every one to believe that the change of government would be hailed with delight by the people; and I think Gen. Kearny left for California in the full belief that no effort would be made to wrest the government from us. It soon became apparent to almost every one that the clergy and ricos, or weathy men, were in-imical to the change from motives of interest, and enemy, to the number of between six and seven hundred, posted on the sides of the mountains just where the gorge becomes so contracted as scarcely to admit of the passage of three men marching abreast.

Indicato the change indicator, hearly that the lower class, (comprising, indeed, nearly the whole population,) wholly under the influence of the two higher classes, were too degraded and ignorant to appreciate or understand the advantages to be derived from the change. Early The rapid slopes of the mountains rendered the in December we received certain intelligence that a plot was on foot to wrest the country from us, and that it had extended far and wide. A increased by the dense masses of cedar and large fragments of rock which everywhere offered them shelter. The action was commenced by Captain St. Vrain, who, dismounting his men, ascended the mountain on the left, doing much execution. Flanking parties were thrown out on either side, commanded respectively by Lieut. White, 2d reiment Missouri mounted volunteers, and by

Bent learned soon afterwards, through the priest

Jense Mellysins and Taylor. Ist dragoons.

of Don Fernando de Taos, that a spirit of disaffered soon afterwards, through the priest fection prevailed throughout the whole valley, and particularly among the Pueblos, (a warlike tribe of Indians,) whose town in the Taos valley is the strongest in New Mexico, and had always been regarded by the Mexicans as impregnable. On the 13th of last month, the Governor imprudently left here for Taos, where he had formerly resided. On the nineteenth we had a ru-

ed that town without opposition, several persons mondson's command of three companies of volunteers and the squadron of dragoons under the command of Capt. Burgwin were immediately ordered to this place, and the latter officer was directed to follow Col. Price, who left here on the 24th with 350 men to meet the insurgents. I applied to accompany the expedition in some capa-city, and was fortunate enough to be assigned to the command of the artillery, which consisted of four mountain howitzers served by twenty men of

Captain Fischer's company of artillery. 25th, we met the enemy at Canada, and immediately attacked them. They were on all the hills or in strong houses at the bases. My enemy, and for an hour and a half was exposed to a warm fire, during which time I had six men wounded, and almost every wan was shot through the clothes. The position of the battery was an unfavorable one, as the guns could only be brought to bear on the most distant bill occupied by the enemy, and the shells when attillery and wagons in order to break a road thrown into the houses, in almost every instance, through the snow. The constancy and patience had the fuse extinguished. Still a warm fire through the snow. The constancy and patience with which the troops bore these hardships, deserve all commendation, and cannot be excelled by the most veteran soldiers. On the 3d, I marching the most veteran soldiers. On the 3d, I marching the Don Fernando de Taos, and finding that the enemy had fortified themselves in the pueblo de Taos, proceeded to that place. I found Pueblo de Taos, proceeded to that place. I found the luse exting the decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. So soon was kept up, and with decided effect. it a place of great strength, being surrounded by adobe walls and strong pickets. Within the enclosure and near the northern and southern walls, and on the following day, he, with 280 men, despend on the following day, he, with 280 men, despend on the following day, he, with 280 men, despend to the enemy at El Embudo, a very strong mountain pass. I was not in the fight, as the road was impracticable for artillery, and the conformation of the pass such as no forbid the use of it. On the 1st and 2d of February, we crossed the Taos mountain on a road having from two to three feet of unbroken snow. On the 3.1 we entered the town of Don Fernando, where Governor Bent was murdered, and there learned that the enemy had fortified themselves in the Pueblo town. We immediately marched upon it, and found the enemy strongly posted in and about the church, or behind the surrounding wall. The 6-pounder and 1 howizer was opened on unding wall. them. The wall was soon broken in several places by both shot and shel's, and several of the latter bursted handsomely in the town. Our am-munition wagons, which had not been able to cross the mountain on the previous day, not having come up, we were compelled to return to Don Fernando to take up quarters for the night. Early on the morning of the 4th, we again appeared before the town, determined to take it; and, satisfied that we would have a hard and bloody fight, I established the 6-pounder and 2 howitzerson the North side of the town, and about two hundred and fifty yards distant, so as to sweep the side of the church which faced inwards; the other two were to the Southwest to sweep the front and give a cross fire on the town. A charge was soon ordered, and was made by Captain Burgwin with his dragoons and a company of volunteers in one line, and Captain Angney, with two companies of infantry and one of Price's regiment on another. A lodgment was made at the church, but nothing further could be done at that time, and our troops were exposed to a deadly fire-Capt. Burgwin and a lientenant of volunteers were soon carried off mortally wounded—four dragoons were dead, and a number of the troops wounded. The church

walls were so thick as to torbid all hope of breaching them with the ammunition we had with us and so a part of the wall was cut away with axes, and finally a small hole was cut through, bu our men being shot through it whenever they commenced cutting, the work was stopped, and I was directed to breach it. The six-pounder was run up within sixty yards, and we soon had, in that part of the wall which had been thinned, a breach large enough to admit four men abreast. Several shells, which I had recovered at Canada, were prepared and thrown in, the roof was fired, and the six-pounder run up within thirty feet of the breach, and fired with grape. The storming party immediately followed, and in twenty minutes re had possession of that part of the town around the church, and the white flag was raised on both Pueblos; they were shot down, and night now coming on, we lay down in the full expectaion of renewing the fight at early dawn. enemy occupied two large and very strong buildabout 150 feet long, and seven stories high, of a pyramidal torm, all the entrances be ing through the roots, which were gained by ladders. The walls were too thick for our solid shot to pass through them, and we had but a few left. Early the next morning, the aged men and wo-men bringing their infants, images and crosses, came to us with a white flag, begging for mercy and protection. Their request was granted, and we returned to Don Fernando. The Indians said they were excited to rebellion by the Mexicans,

the hope of plunder, and by being told that heir property would be taken fre Our loss in killed and wounded on the 4th was 14 billed and wanneded but of less than 450. The loss of the enemy, 152 Kuled number of wounded not ascertained. Of the in surgent leaders two bad been killed at Canada two at large. One of these has been brought in a prisoner, and was shot by a dragoon. This is an unfortunate circumstance. Montayo, the leader, who was our prisoner, was tried by a drum-head court martial, and sentenced to be hung; which sentence was carried into execution on the 7th inst., in presence

of our troops, at Don Fernando. Everything appears to be quiet here at this time. The last news from Col. Doniphan is to the 3d inst. He was at El Paso, 200 miles from Chihuahua; was to march on the 6th. Not a word had been heard of Gen. Wool. We are wholly at a loss to account for his non-appearance before Chihuahua; and should Doniphan reach there before him, he will most probably be

LATEST FROM SALTILLO AND MON-TEREY.

We yesterday (says the N. O. Delta) received our correspondence from Saltillo and Monterey, brought by the schooner Decatur, from the Bra-zos. We also received the "Monterey Pioneer" of the 29th ult. from which some extracts will be found in our columns. The subject matter of our etters-the battle of Buena Vista-we have already given in detail. We therefore confine the publication of our correspondence to the extracts iven below

conversed with Capt. Minor, who left Monterey on the 31st off. He confirms the statements of Mr. Paser, which we published on Sunday, that the wounded men are suffering much, and that many of them are dying; that the route from Monterey to Camargo is now open, both by Cer-ralvo and China, and that Canales has followed in the tootsteps of his illustrious predecessor, Urrea, and retreated through Tula Pass, clean be youd the mountains. Our army, as a matter of necessary precaution, has burned down all the towns and ranchos between Monterey and Ca-

service is about to expire, are ordered down to the I wer posts on the Rio Grande, while the new roops are proceeding up to take their place, under Gen. Taylor.

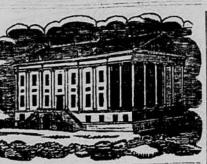
COL. MORGAN'S FIGHT WITH URREA.

We have not yet seen the particulars of the battle which has been frequently referred to, as having taken place between Col. Morgan, of the 2d regiment of Ohio volunteers, and Gen. Urrea's lancers. The following extract from a lette from an esteemed correspondent in Saltillo, will in some degree supply this vacuum: Part of the 2d Ohio, hastening to the relief of

Gen. Taylor, from Cerralvo, in all 212, under Col. Morgan, fought with over a thousand lancers, under Gen. Urrea, near Agua Frio, for five hours, until artillery came to their aid from Monterey. Lieut. Stewart, of company C, of that regiment, merits the highest praise for his daring bravery in riding through the Mexican lines to ask reinforcements. The American force, drawn up in a hollow square, repulsed charge after charge of the horse, sustaining a heavy fire from the chaparral. Capt. Latham. with his Riflemen, was about charging into the chaparral for a hand-to-hand fight, but was recalled, as it appeared evidently the design of the enemy to both break the square and induce the men to charge into the sides of the road, where There was every reason to believe that men were in ambuscade, ready to rake, at a single volley, any small body of men opposed to them. And so it afterwards appeared; for, on the first fire from the cannon into one of these suspected places, nearly thirty of the enemy were killed. After fifteen minutes' fight with the cannon, the Lancers fled in every direction, leaving more than a hundred on the field. We lost but four killed and a few wounded. The enemy kept up a heavy fire from escopetas, but generally overshot us. Capiain Graham, Quartermaster at Cerralvo, was shot through the heart, in the be-ginning of the fight, and died instantly. Colonel Morgan was himself cool, brave and determined, with the heart of youth, and head of age, as a young man, but old Texan, will always feel in

The word now passes along the line—"San Luis in six weeks." As soon as the rainy season commences, Ho, for San Luis! and judging happened—catching a prophetic from what has happened—catching a prophetic gleam of the future by the reflection from the past—we can well concur in the rude but truth-ful sentiment of a wounded volunteer—"Taylor

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! despaiched thither. He now arrived and sendered excellent service by relieving Lieut. White, whose men were much fatigued. Lieut. McIlwaine and Taylor were also recalled; and Lieut. Ingalls was directed to lead a flanking party on the right slope, while Capt. Slack performed the same duty on the left. The enemy having by this time retreated beyond our reach, Captain Burgwin marched through the defile, and debouching into the open valley in which Embudo is situated recalled the flanking parties, and entersituated, recalled the flanking parties, and enter- troops from Albuquerque, comprising Major Ed. | April 23



RICHMOND, VA.

Friday Morning, April 23, 1847.

THE RESULT.

We are doubtless beaten-badly beaten in this district; and John M. Botts is the member elect to the next Congress from the Metropolitan Disfrict. The increase of the Whig vote in this city is astonishingly large, and exceeds the calculations of some of the Whigs themselves. We are assured that a large number of illegal votes were poured in yesterday-and many without the slightest shadow of right.

It will be seen that the "Spartan Band" have no bly maintained their number, in spite of the ceaseless importunities and humbugs of the Whigs .-On the present occasion they polled a larger vote than ever before. In 1844, their vote was 276 in 1845, when the contest was between Messrs Seddon and Botts, and when several Whigs voted with them, their vote was 303; now, thanks to their undinching virtue and in spite of defection, and of members who went to other counties, they have cast 310 votes for a gentleman who (though able and intelligent) was personally unknown to a large number of them.

We cannot at present, enter into the causes by which the great majority for Mr. Botts in Richmond was brought about. We reserve some future occasion to speak of the game which was played-the coalitions which were formed, and the tricks which were resorted to. We, however. deem it due to those who opposed the nomination of Mr. Leake to say, that, no matter who might have teen the Democratic candidate, the result would have been the same. Had General Taylor himself been a candidate-running as a Democrat, under the circumstances by which Mr. Leake was surrounded yesterday, and opposed by the appliances then used by the Whigs -he would have been defeated.

Let us bear he present defeat with calmness and moderation. For the future, let us cultivate brotherhood amongst ourselves and ever observe the usages of the Democratic party.

During the day the election at the City Hall passed off without any seriously unpleasant altercations. The crowd was great, and the excitement intense. Neverthless it is true, the Whigs were inclined to be a little uproarious, and to make a noise whenever a Democrat's vote was decided as inadmissible, or whenever a "change" was announced, or when an Irishman voted with them, or when one of "the German population" (whom Mr. Botts so ironically complimented in his finale) voted differently from what they have done heretofore.

The close of the polls was marked by exciting scenes. A call, loud, long and enthusiastic, was made for Mr. Botts. He came forward as the successful candidate, and addressed the dense aucierce in a few words of congratulation at his success. He laid down three principles, each of which were responded to by the laughter-loving assemblage: 1st. "Truth is mighty and will prerail:" 2d. "Free principles (1) are better than free trade;" 3d. "The child is christened, and his name is Botts."

Mr. Botts took occasion to refer to attacks made upon his moral character, and stated, what is true, (and what was often remarked upon during the day,) that every Minister of the Gospel who came to the polls had voted for him! Of course, Mr. Botts, baving singled out certain en for voting for him, could not object to have it stated who they were that came to the polls, suit public taste to have the Clergymen of our city dragged into the political arena and their actions used for party effect? Mr. Botts referred to me favor he had received from the boys, who, in large numbers, had applauded him from the galleries. He also declared that if the women could vote, he should have their suffrages; and thus, having the Whigs, the boys, the women and the church in his tavor, he felt proud of his election.

Mr. Joseph Mayo next responded to the call upon him as the delegate elect. His remarks were brief, and, in them, he claimed no triumph for himself, but everything for the cause of the distinguished member of Congress. In the midst of his zeal, however, not a few were disposed to inquire how long it had been since he was a Texas and anti-Botts man.

Captain Thomas H. Ellis was then called for. He came forward, as the defeated candidate of he Democratic Party, to explain the circumstances under which he had been selected, and to make his acknowledgment to those who had susained him. This he did in a neat and appropriate speech, which was listened to with respectful attention by the large crowd who were present, and who were mostly Whigs. Captain E. expressed his devotion to the Democratic party, and his willingness to do what he believed right for the prosperity of Richmond.

In the course of Captain Ellis' remarks, he said, "Fellow-citizens, I feel that I am unfit to represent you in the House of Delegates of Virginia" when a Whig in the assembly (interrupting him) said "in nothing else except your politics."

Captain E. bore testimony to the merits and services of his opponent, Mr. Mayo, in the Legislature. Mr. S. D. Denoon (on behalf of Mr. Leake

who was absent,) having been loudly called for, returned thanks for the support which he had received, and congratulated the Sparian Band upon the increasing strength they had shown. At this stage of the proceedings, a number of

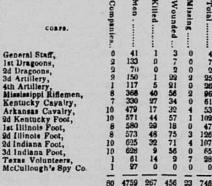
the meeting left. Still, we hear, those who remained were entertained for some time longer by some of the minor orators of the Whig party. At night, the Whigs had a grand torch-light procession, in honor of the victory. They appeared on the square, and paraded the streets, with music, &c., until a late hour. Shouts rent the air, and even groans and yells were heard .-Excess and immoderation marked the whole proceedings, contrary to Mr. Botts' own advice. The victory in this District is won-let the Whigs make the most of it!

By a slip from the Fredericksburg Recorder of yesterday, we perceive that the Telegraphic communication between Fredericksburg and Washington was completed on Wednesday. We may soon look for it here.

We understand that Mr. Washington Greenhow has declined the appointment of Con-

The Orphean Family, whose musical enter tainments have on former occasions contributed so much to the enjoyment of our citizens, will give one of their interesting Concerts to-night .-See advertisement.

The Baltimore Sun compiles the following table, showing the number in action, with the number killed and wounded of each division of the army, from the statement appended to the despatch of Gen. Taylor:



FRUITS OF THE WAR.

The Whigs protest against the acquisition of a single acre of Mexican territory. They would madly disregard the millions of dollars expended in a just and righteous war forced upon us by Mexico-the thousands of lives of our brave soldiers sacrificed, to say nothing of the repeated insults and injuries heaped upon American citizens by the tyrants of Mexico. All this they would regard as a mere trifle, not to be counted in the final settlement with Mexico. "Indemnity" for wrongs they ridicule; and, if their advice is to be followed, the American nation would be placed in the most ridiculous and degrading position, of withdrawing its armies from a conquered country and not asking one cent or a single acre of land to reimburse our heavy expenditures.

It is conceded, that Mexico has no money wherewith to pay our just demands-and we must look to her territory alone for reimbursement. But the Whigs would refuse to touch one acre of her soil, and we must therefore abandon all hope of ending the war honorably or profitably We cannot believe that the American people will listen to so absurd, so mischievous a propo sition. We are convinced that they will insist upon the acquisition of Mexican territory, sufficient to indemnify us for our losses and sacrifices, at the same time that they will be disposed to act liberally and magnanimously towards a van-

quished people.

We take it for granted, then, that the war will not be closed without securing a valuable portion of Mexican territory. What may be the extent or boundary of the territory to be acquired, we have no data upon which to form an opinion; but there is one object, which we regard as of too vital importance to be for one moment lost sight, It has already been shadowed forth in the masterly and lucid reports of the Secretary of the Treasurv, and we cannot doubt that it will be adopted as a prominent measure of the Government We allude to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. We sincerely trust that, in the negotiation for peace, we shall demand and obtain at least a right of way and improvement, (some ten miles wide,) for a railroad or ship canal across this narrow communication, so as to accommodate our own trade and that of the world. It would be a grand highway of commerce, fraught with incalculable benefits and blessings. It would furnish a new and a grand theatre for the development of the energies of our people; and we cannot believe that we shall let the valuable treasure slip through our fingers. This ithmus is about midway betwixt Vera

Cruz and Tabasco, at a point where the two oceans approximate within 120 miles of each other. It has been ascertained to be entirely practicable to unite the two oceans by means of a ship canal. From the summit of a mountain called Chililo, or La Gineta, on a clear day, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans can be distinctly seen. Between the rivers Tehuantepec and Guasacualco, it is said that a ship canal, not more than forty miles long, could be constructed so as to unite their waters. The importance of this communication in a political, military and commercial point of view, must be apparent to all. The country is beautiful and healthy, of a rare fertility, well watered, marked by different degrees of temperature, and abounding in all the various climates and productions of the earth. It is filled with admirable sites for machinery, upon bold streams of pure water. Sugar, coffee, cocoa, indigo, vanilla, pineapples, oranges, lemons, plantains, and all other tropical fruits-as well as cochineal, wheat, rye, oats, barley, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, and all Northern fruits, find a suitable climate, and grow luxuriantly. Even in the low and hot situations, fever is not to be found.

The acquisition of this valuable communication was for a long time a favorite project with Mr. Pitt, while Premier. As early as 1745 it until he became for a time a member of my milwas the subject of a memorial to the Spanish Government, presented through the Viceroy of lished a more lasting claim to my regard, or established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more lasting claim to my respect and established a more l the jealousy of the Vera Cruz merchants, and the | with no feeling but for the honor of the service of whole mercantile interest of old Spain, who had alarm. Its advantages to ourselves cannot be too highly estimated, and we look forward with pleasure to the acquisition of this great highway of commerce, which will not only pour wealth into our lap, but will bring together the remotest boundaries of the world, and shed the blessings of civilization and good Government upon degraded and oppressed nations.

We cannot forbear making a long extract from an admirable paper published in the New Orleans Picayune, from the pen of one who is familiar with that interesting country, and whose masterly and long-sighted views eminently qualify him for the task of unfolding so broad and magnificent a picture of the future :

"This country in possession of the U. States and in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace and security, Anglo-Saxon enterprise and capi-tal, would soon execute the work of uniting the two oceans by means of a ship canal, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepic would grow rapidly in importance, and become one of the most interesting and important portions of the American continent. The advantage and importance of its position would be incalculable; situated between the two oceans and in the very highway of the commerce of the world, with a soil of such ex-huberant fertility, a climate congenial to health varying in temperature in different situations and suited to all the various productions of the earth. it would attract a rapid emigration and soon be-come the seat of a dense and thriving population.

"The importance to the United States of a union of the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, by a ship canal passing through its own territory, and thus made exempt from the contingencies pertaining to a foreign possession, in the event of a war with a powerful maritime nation, must be apparent to all. Boston would be brought to within 5,700 miles by water, of the mouth of the Columbia river in Oregon, and by steam at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, allowing two days for passing through the canal, could be reached in eighteen days. From New Orleans the distance by water would be 4,300 miles, and at the same rate the voyage could be made in twelve days. Canton could be reached from New Orleans in forty days or less. The vast commerce of China and the East Indies, and the islands of the Pacific, being thus divested of half its distance and three-lourths of its peril, would yield more speedy returns and greater profit, and open to the enterprise of our citizens boundless sources of wealth, and by the easy and free intercourse thus established with those countries, an impetus would be given to the cause of civilization, such as it has not before re-ceived since the dawn of the Christian era, presenting to our people attractions and advantages that would paralyze the hand of the disunionist, and cement our glorious Union more firmly to-gether. The Eastern States, where the most disloyalty exists—even Massachusetts, now ram-pant with unpatriotic ardor and big with the elements of disunion, would be directly benefitted by being thus brought into closer proximity to the best market in the world for her manufactured products-would contemplate the event of dis union with great abhorrence, and he thus "put

upon her good behaviour."

"In a military point of view, a ship canal at this point would be a matter of the first importance. In the event of a war with a powerful maritime nation, the safety of our possessions on the Pacific coast might depend upon our facilities for the speedy transit and vessels of war. At least the cost of their defence would be greatly lessened by such lacilities, and we ought, while we can, to provide against the possible contingency of having, in the event of an occurrence of this kind, to incur the expense and delay, and the hazard of a navigation hall way round the world to reach them. Add to this, the time is not distant when our citizens will constitute a numerous people on the shores of the Pacific. According to our present rate of increase, in twenty-five years or less our population will number forty millions, in filty years eighty millions, and in sixty years one hundred millions; and many of these millions will inhabit the shores of the Pacific; freedom of intercourse, establishing muadvantages, is the best bond of union; a great-ly extended commerce with the continent of Asia and the islands of the Pacific, requiring increased protection and giving rise to ques-tions of national importance requiring the interpo-sition of an armed force. Conflicting interests with powerful rivals, giving rise to disputes requiring the strong arm of military power for their adjust-ment, are matters which ere long must press themselves upon this Government with the force of actual existence. Sixty or one hundred years is a brief period in the lifetime of a nation; and selfish and improvident indeed, and unworthy of all its ancestral blessings, must that generation be which, with a strange and unnatural diste-The Rental of Ireland.—A parliamentary paper, just issued, gives the aggregate net value of all Ireland, as assessed to the poor rate, at £13, 187,421 6a. 8d.

The Rental of Ireland.—A parliamentary paper, just issued, gives the aggregate net value of all Ireland, as assessed to the poor rate, at £13, not go beyond the necessities of the present movel.

April 29—11

R. H DICKINSON.

FOR HIRE—We have for hire, for the planted of the found of the provide for them. But we need not go beyond the necessities of the present movel.

April 29—11

R. H DICKINSON.

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April 29—11

R. H DICKINSON.

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April 29—11

April 29—11

R. H DICKINSON.

In a strange and the provided in the planted discovery the provided in the pr

ment for motives of the most powerful character for seizing upon this gem which the providence of a just war places within our reach, and the requirements of an equitable indemnity renders in-dispensable. The instinct of self-preservation points to it—the necessities of commerce demand it—the progress of civilization would be accelerated by it—the interests of mankind generally would be promoted by it—patriotism would be proud of it—philanthropy would rejoice at it—every nation and people would be benefitted by it and all the world month. it, and all the world would pay us tribute.
"LYMAN CRONKRITE."

The illumination at Baltimore on Wednesday night was a splendid affair. "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg," seems to have been the favorite subject of illumination. Ridgely's immortal words "Wait, Charley, till I draw their fire," were also emblazoned in fire. To show the enterprise and enthusiasm of our brethren of the craft, we extract the following from the Sun's sketch:

The Sun building was illuminated by near 500 lights, and the windows displayed the names of he gallant military and naval heroes of the Mexican war, in conjunction with the locality of their glorious achievements, and over each window upon crossed staves hung two American flags. On the Baltimore street front was displayed a most splendid transparency, painted by P. Grain, Jr., of the Holliday street Theatre, representing Gens. Taylor and Scott on horseback, with the fields of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, in the back ground, also, the castle of San Juan de ith the American flag flying from the turrets, and receiving a salute from the United States fleet. The two heroes are represented as approaching each other in order to exchange congratulations on the glorious success of their campaigns-the whole is surmounted by an American eagle, whose wide spread wings open to war-rant protection to the whole country so bravely

The office of the American was most taste fully decorated. On the Gay street front were transparencies, inscribed "all honor to the army"-"the memory of the gallant dead"-"all honor to the navy"-and others, with the names of "Shu-brick, Ridgely, Watson, Ringgold" On the Baltimore street front was a beautiful transparency of the American eagle, with a scroll in its bea inscribed "honor to the brave"-over this a brilliant star formed by lamps on a frame.

The "Patriot" had a transparency of the hero of Buena Vista, and another with his memorable words, "Let the enemy oppose me in whatever number, I shall fight him."

The "Argus" showed a very large transpa-rency of the battle of Monterey—and another with the inscription, "A vigorous prosecution of the war with a view to a speedy establishment of peace.

LIBERAL DONATION.-The steamboat Mary Wasington arrived to day from Fredericksburg (says the Baltimore Patriot) with a full cargo of freight, among which we noticed one thousand bags of corn the gratuitous contributions of the people of Fredericksburg and its vicinity, for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland and Scot-The bags are new and made strong and contain upwards of two bushels each, and are neatly labelled "contribu ions for the poor of Ireland," or "Scotland," according to its destination. Mr. Shaw, the agent of the Mary Washington at Fredericksburg, lent his active aid in the management of this really munificent contribution from the people of Fredericksburg. It was brought to this city by the Mary Washington ree of charge, and has already been transferred to the Committees charged with sending it to Ireland and Scotland. THE LATE COL. CLAY .- The following

letter from Gen. Taylor, addressed to the Hon. H. Clay, we find in the Lexington Observer: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, }

Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847. 3
My dear Sir-You will no doubt have receiv ed, before this can reach you, the deeply distresing intelligence of the death of your son in the battle of Buena Vista. It is with no wish of intruding upon the sanctuary of parental sorrow, and with no hope of administering any consolation to your wounded heart, that I have taken the liberty of addressing you these few lines; but I have felt it a duty which I owe to the memory of the distinguished dead, to pay a willing tribute to his many excellent qualities, and while my feelings are still fresh, to express the desolation which his untimely loss, and that of other kindred spirits, has occasioned.

I had but a casual acquaintance with your son. the country, he gave every assurance that in the hour of teed I could lean with confidence upon the guidance of himself and the lamented Me-Kee, gallantly did the sons of Kentucky, in the thickest of the strife, uphold the honor of the State

and of the country.

A grateful people will do justice to the memory of those who fell on that eventful day. But I may be permitted to express the bereavement which I feel in the loss of valued friends. To your son I felt bound by the strongest ties of private regard, and when I miss his familiar tace, and those of McKee and Hardin, I can say with truth that I feel no exultation in our success. With the expression of my deepest and most heartfelt sympathies for your irreparable loss, I remain, my dear sir, most faithfully and sincere-

ly, your friend, Hon. HENRY CLAY, New Orleans, La.

Piano Fortes. DRINKER & MORRIS

HAVE on hand an assortment of Worces-ter's celebrated Piano Fortes, which they will sell at a great reduction from prices usually asked for Pianos in this market. As a Piano-Forte maker, Worcester stands unrivalled, and we warrant his instruments to be inferior to none manufactured in this country. Should the instruments not prove as guaranteed, we pledge ourselves to refund the purchase money. They are in rosewood and mahogany cases, from six to seven octaves. Call and examine them. New Law Books.

STORY ON SALES.

TREATISE on the law of Sales of Personal A TREATISE on the law of Sales of Personal Property, with illustrations from the Foreign law; by W. W. Story.

can Decisions; by John A. Dunlap, Counsellor at Law. Received and for sale by C. F. FISHER, Agent,

Under the Exchange Hotel. CONCERTS!

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 23 and 24, 1847, by the ORPHEAN FAMILY, THE EXCHANGE CONCERT ROOM.

THE ORPHEANS respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond, that

they will give Concerts on the above-mentioned

Friday Evening, April 23d, they will, as many have requested it, have a programme consisting principally of their regular old style pieces.

Saturday Evening, April 24th, there will be a change of programme.
Tickets 50 cents-Children half-price, can

be had at the Book and Music Stores, and at the Office of the Exchange Hotel, and at the door. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. postponement. April 23 P. H. Taylor's REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SUPPLY OF

NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC

AS just been received at his Music Saloon,
160 Main St., corner of 11th. The Old Elm Tree, song, with vignette. Few who have visited Boston, have not seen the ancient Elm Tree on the "common." With it are

associated the most agreeable reminiscences of American patriots. It is still the scene of many a childish sport, and in "the days that tried men's souls" beneath its branches gathered the patriots and heroes who achieved the liberties we now enjoy. Seaman's Night Song, the symphonies and ac-

companiments by A. Browne.

Lulu, written by Frances Osgood

Night before the bridal, by Linley

Leonora, by the author of "Flow gently, sweet

Evening Song to the Virgin, duett Good-bye Quickstep, by Buck Puntani Grand March Love Not Quickstep, by J. B. Miller Fairy Bell's Waltz, by Ed. Howe Cloister Waltz, by Engelbrecht Valse Favorite D'Emma, by Burgmuller La Berceuse Brilliant Waltz do. Labitzky's celebrated Waltz, with variations MUSIC SALOON, 160 Main St., corner of 11th.

DR. MILLS, has removed to the first brick tenement (stuccoed front) on Broad street above 10th, two doors from his late residence Office in the yard adjoining. April 20-d1w

OST or mislaid, on Wednesday morning J. 21st April, a check for \$3,800, drawn by J. C. Plant, agent of the Fire and Marine Insurance Bank at Macon, Georgia. As said check can be used by the subscriber only, the finder will confer a favor by returning it to him.

April 29-1f R. H DICKINSON.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

CITY OF RICHMOND. For Congress-John M. Botts, Whig, 948;

Walter D. Leake, Democrat, 310. Botts' majority 638. Three votes were given for Mr. Sed-House of Delegales-Joseph Mayo, Whig,

948; Thomas H. Ellis, Democrat, 234. HENRICO-At the Court House. Congress-Botts 537; Leake 250 .-

Botts' majority 287.

House of Delogates. - Jno. A. Lancaster, Whig. re-elected, without opposition. CHESTERFIELD.

We learn that Mr. Leake's majority for Congress is 250. Old Chesterfield has still shown herself to be genuine Democratic metal-Four years ago Mr. J. W. Jones received 287 majority, and, in 1845, Mr. Seddon's majority was 301.

We received a few scattering returns by yes terday's Northern cars. CAROLINE.

At Golansville, 2 P.M. For Congress, Beale,
D., 56, Elewton, W., 25.

Senate. - Trible, D., 59, Minor, W., 22, House of Delegates. - Moncure, D., 63, Todd. W., 20.
At Bowling Green, 2 o'clock.—Moncure's majority 33.

LOUISA. To the Editors of the Enquirer: Louisa C. H., April 22.

Louisa C. H., April 22.

I send you the state of the polls at 1 o'clock:

Leake, D., 81; Botts, W., 68. Meredith, W., 54;

Jackson, D., 47; Poindexter, D., 40. Rementer, this is the Whig strong hold. At the Court-house, 2, P. M.—For Congress, Leake, D., 85; Botts, W., 74.

House of Delegates - Jackson, D., 61; Poinder, ter, D., 48; Meredith, W., 61. SPOTTSYLVANIA. At Fredericksburg, 14, P. M.—Beale's, D., maj. for Congress, 37; Conway's, D., maj. for House of Defegates, 61; Trible's maj. for Senate, 40. [In(1845, in Fredericksburg, New or, 1985]] W., had 4 maj. over Hunter, D. House of De. legates-Little, W., 141; Holladay, D., 99.]

FREDERICKSBURG, half past 1 o'clock. Congress-Beale, Democrat, 152; Newton Whig. 115. Senate-Trible, Democrat, 154; Minor, Whg. House of Delegates-Conway, Democrat, 165:

Boggs, Whig, 104. HANOVER TAYI-ORSVILLE, half ast 4, P. M. For Congress) Bous' majority. Whig, 97; for House of Delegates, Darracoutt majority, Whigh 111. [Last year, Darracott's majority at Tay. lorsville was 1. ethink.]

PETERSBURG FEBRE OF Delegates J.W.

Syme, Whig, Fed without opposition. Being's (Whig world) over Dromgoole (D) 191.

Payor A. the Court House Being and Court House Being's Court House Being Court House Being's Court House Being Court House Being Court House Being C Syme, Whig, ling's (Whig PRINCE G SE-At the Court House, Bol for Congress over Dromgode said to be A. For Senate; T. H. Daniel 240 majority, Ro. Rives for House of Delegales 40. DINWIDDIE-At the Court House, 2 o'click, Bolling's majority 40 over Dromgoole. FOR SALE.

A very desirable residence about one mile North west of the city, with four actes of Land attached. The house is well built as commodious, and within a few tillnus walk of the Baptist College For terms, which will be walk of the Baptist Conege made accommodating, apply to RICHARD WILL, Ja. ALSO, FOR RENT, A Dwelling House and Garden, containing one and a half acres of Land, near the New Market. The house contains nine rooms and is a retired and plensant location. Apply to RICHD, HILL, JR.

April 23—3t

J. W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS.—Drawn No. of Alexandria Lottery, Class 16, April 20: 41 44 52 65 3 42 16 76 5 69 40 30 59. \$3,000 Capital To-day. Tickets \$1. 66 Nos., 9

drawn.

To-morrow—\$40,000 Capital! Tickets \$12
Prizes of \$10,000, 5,000, 3,500, 2,382, 10 of 500, 1
300, &c., &c. 66 Nos., 13 drawn.
Tickets for sale at MANAGERS! OFFICE,
April 23 MANAGERS! OFFICE,
April 23 LUCK'S OFFICE, Wall St.—As usual, one or more Capitals sold in every drawing received at this lucky office.

Whole Ticket Nos. 16 36 56, a Prize of \$400, sold and said by Por this morning—\$20,000, 5,000, 2,500, 2,600, 1,44, 50 prizes of 1,000, &c. 75 Nos , 12 draws. Ticket

Also, the Dollar Lottery-\$4,000 Capital : 75 No 13 drawn. Packages, single tickets and shares, to be had until 9 this morning, at LUCK'S OFFICE, Wall Street. For this Evening-\$10,000 Capital ! Tickets \$4. The Mammoth Scheme !- \$50,000 Capital comes of to-morrow. Prize Tickets in this Spiendid Scheme. to-morrow. Prize clock to-morrow night, at ean be had until 8 o'clock to-morrow night, at

MANAGERS OFFICE -D PAINEUR CLUBO Drawn Nest of Pokomoke Lottery, No. 3s-15-25-37-56-67-20-50-8-3-62-59-74-48. Whole Ticket, Nos. 15-37-35, \$25,000-sold and ad-t sight by PURCELL For To-Day, sales close at 9 o'clock, A. M — \$20,07, 5,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,540, 50 of 1,600, \$c. 75 No., 3 dawn. Tickets \$5.

Also, the Dollar Lottery-\$4,000, &c. 75 Nov. 1 n. Drawn Nos. of Pottomoke, Class 48: 45-73-58-78-13-64-11-67-2-19-36-65-16. Brawn Nos. of Delaware, Class 94: 56 59 28 39 61 55 44 75 25 70 50 33.

PENDLETON'S OFFICE.—The drawing of a small Scheme comes to hand by to-day's mail. \$2.90 Capital. Tickets \$2. For sale until 9 o'clock.
Also, for To Day-\$3,000 Capital. 60 Nos., and 3 drawn. Whole Tickets \$1; chares in preparation. Fit sale at PENDLETON'S OFFICE, April 23 No. 3 Exempt.

CLARKE'S OFFICE, 14th Street, Richmord Virginia. Let all Lottery Venders say what they may, For selling Prizes CLARKE carries the day

This Day - \$7,000. Tickets \$2. Also, from Norfels Capital \$3,000. Tickets \$1. Also, a splendid and brilliant Scheme. Alexaders R. Capitals: \$40,000, 10,000, \$40. 66 Nos., 13 draws Tickets only \$12. A splendid chance for a package-for sale by MORE LUCK AT CLARKE'S OFFICE

Drawing of Alexandria, 16:

41 44 22 65 3 42 16 76 5 69 40 30 59.

Nos. 3 41 42, a prize of \$270, i both wold and purely services at the services of \$270, i by CLARKE. April 93 ROSE HILL FOR SALE THE subscriber offers for sale this desirable at leable estate, containing seven hundred and eight acres, the residence of the late Mr. Hay Ta

law; by W. W. Story.

English Chancery Reports—vol. 18, containing reports of cases decided in the High Court of Chancery; by Lord Chancellor Cottenhan, with notes and references to both English and American Decisions; by Lord Chancellor Courtenhan, with notes and references to both English and American Decisions; by Lord A. Dunlan, Coursellor Courtenhan, with notes and references to both English and American Decisions; by Lord A. Dunlan, Coursellor Courtenhan, with notes and references to both English and American Decisions; by Lord A. Dunlan, Coursellor Courtenhan, with notes and references to both English and American Decisions; by Lord A. Dunlan, Coursellor Courtenhan, with notes and references to both English and American Decisions; by Lord Courtenhan, with notes and references to both English and American Decisions; by Lord Chancellor Courtenhan, with notes and references to both English and American Decisions; by Lord Chancellor Courtenhan, with notes and references to both English and American Decisions and Courtenhan, with notes and references to both English and American Decisions and Courtenhan, with notes and references to both English and American Decisions and Courtenhan, with notes and references to both English and American Decisions and Courtenhan Co sessing so many advantages. It is productive, health well watered, and in a good neighborhood, convenie to two good Manufacturing Mills, Grist Mills and So Mills, and, should the Rapidan River be opened, which there is but little doubt, its value will be greatered.

which there is but little doubt, its value will be given increased.

The improvements upon it are very desirable, cossisting of a commodious dwelling house, all necessary out houses, and good barns and stables, all of which are in good repair, or new. It is desirable to sell this fars privately, and persons are requested to visit ander aumine it; but, should it not be sold by THURSDA, the 20th of May next, it will then be effered for sole, at the premises, to the highest bidder, at public parties upon accommodating terms, which will then be made known.

known.

N. B.—If a sale is made privately before the 20th defof May, notice will be given. Persons wishing to put
chase are referred, in my absence, to Lewis B. Williams,
at Orange Court-house.

D. McF. THORNTON.
April 23—ctds COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a decree pronounced by the Superist State day of March, 1847, in the suit of Pleasants and others re. Clarke and others, the undersigned, Commissioners by the said decree appointed, will, on MONDA! the 94th day of May, 1847, at 50 velock, P. M., proceed, but the premises, to self, at public auction, to the higher hidder, the Lot of Ground lying in the citr of Richmond, at the intersection of Franklin and 8th street, fronting one hundred and thirty feet one unch upofranklin street, and one hundred and six feet electriches and seven tenths of an inch upon eighth street, and one hundred and six feet electriches and seven tenths of an inch upon eighth street, and one hundred and six feet electriches and seven tenths of an inch upon eighth street, and one hundred and six feet electriches and seven tenths of an inch upon eighth street, and one hundred and six feet electriches and seven tenths of an inch upon eighth street sitches and seven tenths of an inch upon eighth street inches and seven tenths of an inch upon eighth street inches and seven tenths of an inch upon eighth street inches and seven tenths of an inch upon eighth street inches and seven tenths of an inch upon eighth street inches and seven tenths of an inch upon eighth street inches and six feet electriches and seven tenths of an inch upon eighth street inches and six feet electriches and seven tenths of an inch upon eighth street inches and six feet electriches and six feet electrich REAL PROPERTY.

IN CHANCERY.—Vincinta:—At a Court of Month!
Session, held for the county of Louisa, at the County Holman Armstrong and Sarah he wife, formerly Sarah Carpenter, William Humphres and Fanny his wife, formerly Fanny Carpenter, Harrie F. Carpenter, Marthall W. Carpenter, Borton N. Capenter, Milton H. Carpenter and Sophia D. Carpen et Infant children of Matthew Carpenter, deceased, we sue by Harriet F. Carpenter, their next friend, Mineri C. Carpenter and Robert D. Carpenter, Plaintiffs against

C. Carpenter and Robert D. Carpenter, against
Claiborne Carpenter, in his own right, and as Administrator of Nathaniel Carpenter, deceased, Lewis Carpenter, Fayette D. Carpenter, Wa'ker Carpette Mildred Carpenter, James S. Carpenter, William Capenter, Mary Jane Carpenter, Anderson B. Carpenter Anne Lewis, formerly Anne Carpenter, Nathaniel Capenter, Jeseph Carpenter, and Tandy Giller Defendant.

borne Carpenter, Jeseph Carpenter, and Tandy Gilbin.

The defendants, Fsyette D. Carpenter, Claiburne Capenter, Walker Carpenter, Mildred Carpenter, Land S. Carpenter, Nathaniel Claiburne Carpenter, Nathaniel Claiburne Carpenter, and Tandy Gillum, not having entered their specarance and give and it appearing to have another they are not inhabitants of this State, on the molecular the plaintiffs by their attorney, it is ordered, that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the molecular they are not inhabitants of this State, on the molecular threat of the plaintiffs by their attorney, it is ordered, that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the molecular threat of the plaintiffs of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order is forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and age and at the front door of the Court-house of this county of some Court day.

A Copy—Teste,

April 23—cw2m JOHN HUNTER, C. L. C.